

discharged from its further consideration. The report will come up for action hereafter.

In the Senate the day was occupied in discussing the claims of the respective applicants for seats from the State of Georgia. The substitute offered by Mr. Stewart for the report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, which declares Mr. Hill duly elected, giving the seats to Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, was defeated, but the veto on Mr. Hill was not reached before the adjournment.

No action was had on the resolution of the House returning the bill for the abolition of the Income Tax. Bills for the formation of State governments in New Mexico and Colorado were reported and laid aside. Even if passed, these bills would have a rather poor chance of getting through the House at the present session.

The Eastern Question—The Ultimatum of the Sublime Porte.

The London Conference, which has taken shape, but which has not yet done much, is likely to have hard work before its sittings are finally discontinued. As yet it is only a name. But it is threatened with all the annoyance which must come from the settlement of the Papal difficulty. No one knows what it may yet have to do with the peace settlement as between France and Germany. It now appears that the Eastern question may be much more difficult of solution than we have been led by recent statements to believe. A despatch from Constantinople, which we print in the HERALD of this morning, informs us that the Sublime Porte insists that the London Conference shall not deprive Turkey of that control which she now enjoys of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The Porte will not have any arrangement which affects her present recognized rights in those waters. If the Porte and the government of the Czar differ on this matter the Conference may have trouble. It is also announced that Prince Charles of Roumania is so dissatisfied with things as they are among his people that he is disposed to resign. Altogether the Eastern question is complicated.

We are not without the hope, however, that the Conference will be found equal to the demands made upon it. France is helpless. Germany is tired of war, although stronger than ever she has been in her whole history. The presumption is that Great Britain and Germany will agree and that Russia will find it necessary new to be in a peaceful and conciliatory mood. From the peace treaties of London, 1871, we look for a peace which shall prove to be as lasting as that which followed the peace treaties of Vienna—1814-15. Germany is henceforth to be the pivot of power in Europe. If Germany and Great Britain agree the peace of the world is secured for at least another couple of decades.

The Taylor Will Case—Testimony of Experts.

The examination of witnesses in this extraordinary case on behalf of the proponents, or the defenders of the "alleged" will of the late Mr. James B. Taylor, is still progressing. The contestants having exhausted their side of the case, lengthy sessions of the court are almost daily held in the hope of bringing the controversy to a speedy issue. Surrogate Hutchings accepts and acts upon the desire of counsel in opening the court to suit the convenience of the principal litigants, their counsel and witnesses, and sitting to whatever hour of the day the pressing necessities of the case demand, with a fairness and impartiality that has elicited special commendation. The examination and cross-examination of experts as to the genuineness or spuriousness of the strangely discovered will, on the basis of the handwriting in the body and the signature to the document, was exhaustive and, needless to say, flatly contradictory. But there is one remarkable feature distinguishing the case, and that is the zealous, not to say partisan, spirit the whole host of witnesses, whether on one side or the other, evince in giving their testimony. The strength of the case on the part of the contestants rests on the alleged counterfeiting or forging of the handwriting of the deceased to the will if they can prove their allegation. And yet, as in almost all cases of expert testimony, these witnesses get themselves into ludicrous dilemmas, not unfrequently swearing, as has occurred in this case, that a genuine signature was spurious and an imitation signature genuine.

In an examination into a forgery case upon the Sub-Treasury in this city, a few years ago, the then United States Sub-Treasurer—J. J. Cisco—whose signature it was charged was forged to a note, was one of the days of the examination requested by the defendant's counsel to write his name on a slip of paper. He did so. On a subsequent day of the examination the genuine signature and the alleged forged one, both being photographed, were presented to Mr. Cisco for identification, whereupon, to the great amusement of the court, he unhesitatingly announced that the alleged forged signature was "genuine," and the signature written by him a day or two previous, before a dozen witnesses, was a "counterfeit." So much for the testimony of experts in handwriting.

The end of the case is, however, approaching. The proponents assume to be sanguine that they will give the *coup de grace* to their opponents, or contestants of the will, in their own good time. It is expected that all the evidence in the case, *pro* and *con*, will be concluded by Friday next. The summing up of counsel and the decision of the Surrogate will quickly follow.

WALL STREET AND THE SURRENDER OF PARIS.—The great topic of the hour has produced comparatively little sensation in the money market, for the reason, doubtless, that our financial wisacres are in the dark as to the effect upon values of the restoration of peace in Europe promised by the surrender of Paris. In this contingency they are watching closely the fluctuations of the London money market, and we find accordingly a slight advance in gold—viz., from 110½ to 111½—corresponding to a decline and unsettled feeling in British consols and American fifties in London yesterday.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—The Lyceum of Natural History met last evening at the Most Memorial Rooms, No. 6 Madison avenue, Professor Eggleston in the chair. Dr. Wurtz discussed the trap rock of the Palisades. Mr. Boyce read a paper on the "Moon." Professor Seeley exhibited a sample of meteoric iron found in Rhode Island, and Dr. Smith exhibited a very rare bug.

FAVRE'S NEGOTIATIONS.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Conflicting Feelings Among the French at the Fall of Paris.

Versailles Wild with Rumors and Anxiety.

TERRIBLE SCENES ENACTING IN PARIS.

Details of the Capitulation Negotiations.

Favre Much Affected and Bismarck Sympathetic.

The Prussian Premier Gives the French Minister a "Square Meal."

The French Boar Down—Bismarck Whistling a Prussian "Hullah."

A Badgered Emperor's Opinion of the Surrender Terms—"Too Much Humbug."

The Imperial Regency Bismarck's Thirteenth Trick.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1871.

I have received the following despatches from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated January 25 and 26, continuing his report of the negotiations preceding the surrender of Paris. Your correspondent writes:—

CONFLICTING FEELINGS.

Great wonder, and, at the same time, great rejoicing, have come over the city of Versailles. The news of the approaching capitulation of Paris produces mixed feelings of sorrow at the idea that the hated Germans will soon be actually lording it over the Tuileries and joy at the near prospect of the close of the war with its accompanying sufferings and horrors. The people, torn by these conflicting sentiments, seem uncertain whether to mourn in sackcloth and ashes over the fall of Paris or to congratulate their neighbors at the apparent termination of the war.

WAITING TIDINGS OF LOVED ONES.

One fact is evident, and it is, the marked anxiety of the citizens of Versailles now to hurry the negotiations to a conclusion in order that they may obtain tidings of those dear ones who are still within the *enceinte* of the beleaguered capital. Hitherto, by seeming common consent, all were content to wait until time should tell whether their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons survived the dangers of the siege, for all communications between the citizens and prisoners were most strictly forbidden. But now that the end is near, eagerness has taken the place of patience. Every person who has relatives within the walls is in anguish to learn their fate.

WILD RUMORS IN VERSAILLES.

At the same time all sorts of rumors are afloat regarding the effects of the present negotiations. Some declare that the Prussians are so satisfied that they intend to withdraw from the country forthwith and abandon all claims to French territory. Others express the idea that the Parisians only intend to entice the Prussians into the forts in order to spring the mines and blow them all into eternity. Some, again, declare that Jules Favre has not been here, and that the stories of the surrender are pure inventions. These and a score of other rumors are current.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN PARIS.

Meantime it seems certain that terrible scenes are going on inside of Paris. More fear is felt there among the French of outrages by the rabble than of any hardships likely to be inflicted on the part of the Germans.

A BETTER FEELING AMONG FRENCH AND GERMANS.

This morning (January 26), as the facts of the negotiations became developed, a better feeling is evident among both French and Germans. All begin to agree in hoping for the speedy termination of the war. The French are especially well pleased at the apparent modification of the German desire to humiliate Paris by a triumphal entry into the capital.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The negotiations between Bismarck and Favre form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this memorable war. The arrival of Favre was unknown to any person outside of those immediately connected with the duty of conducting him through the German lines. On his arrival at the house occupied by Count Bismarck, on Rue Provence, he was immediately admitted to the presence of the Chancellor of the German empire.

FAVRE'S EMOTION AND BISMARCK'S RESPECT.

"Well, Monsieur Favre," said Count Bismarck, after a few preliminary remarks, "what is the object of this visit?"

M. Favre, much affected, replied that the object of his visit was to put a stop to the terrible sufferings of his country, for now all hope of relief from without seemed lost and

Paris must needs seek peace. "Al" he asked was for such considerations as a generous enemy might give without loss of advantage or honor.

In reply Count Bismarck expressed his desire to do all in his power to respect the sufferings and gallantry of the French nation consistent with the safety, honor and interest of united Germany. He said that this had been, from first to last, the object and desire of the Emperor William and all his advisers since the commencement of this unhappy war which had been forced upon them.

INADMISSIBLE DEMAND OF THE FRENCH.

Favre first demanded the terms already reported and published in the HERALD (that the garrison should leave the city with the honors of war).

"It is not my province," replied Count Bismarck, "to refuse or accept your terms. Nevertheless, I must say that your present proposals are such as I cannot myself approve, and I feel confident that my august master will reject them. However, it is my duty to submit them to his consideration."

A SQUARE MEAL.

After the formal business had been transacted Count Bismarck assumed the familiar, sociable air for which he is famous, and invited Favre to partake of some refreshments, adding, playfully, "From all reports, you are not well supplied inside the city." Favre consented, and a good dinner was soon spread before him. After the entertainment the French Minister was politely but strictly placed under surveillance. He occupied an apartment over the Police Bureau.

COMMUNICATION WITH FAVRE FORBIDDEN.

As already known, the first overtures of the French were promptly rejected. Subsequent to Favre's return with the acceptance of the German terms in substance, as demanded by the Emperor William, great excitement prevailed in Versailles. The Mayor of the city went twice to the police headquarters and endeavored to obtain an interview with Favre, but on the last visit he received a peremptory order not to repeat the attempt, as such an act would render him liable to imprisonment. All communications between Favre and outsiders were strictly prevented.

THE FRENCH BOAR DOWN.

An interview again took place between Bismarck and Favre. The former subsequently waited on the Emperor of Germany at the Council, when the French acceptance on the part of the provisional government was submitted. After Bismarck left the Emperor he walked into the office of the Chief Aide-de-Camp, General Lerndorff, and began whistling the Prussian "hullah," which is blown at boar hunts when the beast is down and settled. After concluding the tune he walked out again, never having spoken a single word to a soul present. This was pretty significant.

"TOO MUCH HUMBUG"—A BADGERED EMPEROR. Next morning (January 27) the terms of capitulation, which had been drawn up over night between Bismarck and Favre, were handed to the Emperor William, who opened the document, read its contents and frowned. He observed in a disturbed tone:—

"Encore trop de balivernes!" (Too much humbug.)

I have good reason to believe that the Emperor is badgered and bothered by the tricks of politicians. He will be well pleased when all is over.

COLDNESS BETWEEN VON MOLTKE AND THE CROWN PRINCE.

Rumor states that General Von Moltke is greatly dissatisfied with the action of the Crown Prince's army on the occasion of the sortie of the 19th. He thinks that ground was lost unnecessarily, and has expressed such opinion openly. A growing coldness between the Crown Prince and the Commander-in-Chief is the consequence.

BISMARCK'S THIRTEENTH TRICK.

The great question now seems to be—What practical result will follow the armistice? I venture to predict, on what I consider good authority, that the Imperial Regency is Bismarck's thirteenth trick, by which he expects to win the game. In Favre and the republicans generally he sees nothing but the seeds of future trouble with France.

BOURBAKI'S ARMY.

Crossing of the French Forces Into Switzerland.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1871.

An official despatch to the Baden Ministry states that the army of General Bourbaki has entered Switzerland, crossing the border near Bruntrut.

The reported attempt of Bourbaki to commit suicide is confirmed.

REJOICINGS OF GERMANS.

Baltimore Germans Celebrating the Capitulation of Paris.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30, 1871. The Germans of this city celebrated the capitulation of Paris to-night by torchlight procession, with bands of music, transparencies, &c. Several buildings on the route were decorated with German flags and devices and illuminated.

Notwithstanding the mud and snow there was a large turnout. After the procession speeches were made at Concordia Hall.

Indiana Germans Rejoicing.

EVANSTON, Jan. 30, 1871. The Germans here a salute of thirty-four guns to-day in honor of the victory of Germany.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Bordeaux Government Informed of the Armistice.

An Election to be Held on the 8th of February.

THE ASSEMBLY TO MEET ONE WEEK LATER.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 30, 1871.

A despatch forwarded from Versailles on the 28th by Jules Favre, to the government at Bordeaux, says the treaty was signed to-day. There is to be an armistice for twenty-one days.

The National Assembly is to be convened at Bordeaux on the 15th of February.

The elections take place on the 8th of February.

A member of the Paris government leaves at once for Bordeaux.

PARIS.

War Contribution Imposed Upon the Capital.

Fifty-Three Millions of Francs to be Paid.

Quiet Occupation of the Forts by the Germans.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 30, 1871.

The evening edition of the *Times* contains a despatch from Versailles which states that the contribution imposed upon Paris by the articles of capitulation is fifty-three millions of francs.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE FORTS.

A despatch from Versailles just received, and bearing date of to-day, says the occupation of the Paris forts by the German troops was unattended by any incidents of general interest.

GERMANY'S NEW COLONY.

THE KINGDOM OF ANAM AND THE PORT OF SAIGON.

Saigon, Saigon or Sagon, as it is variously called, from the native title Thaisong, is the French colony referred to in the abstract of the conditions upon which Paris has been surrendered and peace is to be concluded. It will be noted to Germany, and, along with the fine vessels of war which are to be made over to that new, first class power, will form an extremely respectable accession to the commercial resources and naval strength of the German empire.

Saigon is the chief city of the kingdom of Cambodia, or Anam, and of the province of Tzampia, in Cochina China, and is situated on a river of identical name, about thirty-five miles from the mouth of that stream, which, by the by, flows into the China Sea. The French have trafficked there for nearly a century, and in 1790 an officer in their service—Colonel Victor Olivier—built a handsome citadel in the place. Since then it has been enriched with a well-constructed port, some handsome and fully stocked arsenals and several dockyards. A good, navigable canal, twenty-three miles long, connects it with the Mekong river, and railroads and electric telegraphs are next in order for the convenience of its inhabitants.

The French and Spaniards had long been busy in these waters, the wealth and beauty of Cambodia proving very attractive to their searching cupidity. At length, in 1853, they seized and occupied the region, and since that time French influence has been paramount. The Chinese and Siamese ports, and the Portuguese colonies in the East, are the chief outlets of Saigon trade, which supplies them with gold, silver and ivory, dried fish, rice and many other commodities of the Orient. The local markets are admirably provided with fish from the adjacent rivers and the seacoast, and on all sides of the city are beautiful gardens and richly cultivated fields, that yield a bounteous of fine fruit, flowers and vegetables.

The internal appearance of Saigon is peculiar and quite picturesque. It is of the commercial town that is of clay, and not more than one story in height, they are prettily thatched with palm leaves and other tropical growth, and are ranged along regularly laid out streets, intersected in many places by canals bordered with neat quays of stone and brick work and enlivened with gay boats, as they are seen in some of the cities of Holland and Northern Italy. Thus the town looks like a part of Venice, here and there and elsewhere like a part of Amsterdam or Rotterdam transported to the East, for, in the better quarters, where the government palace, the citadel, with its official residences and accessories, diverge the scene, the dignity of European architecture reappears amid the Oriental features. The city proper lies in 10 degrees 6 minutes North latitude, and 104 degrees 22 minutes and 45 seconds East longitude and numbers about 200,000 inhabitants, of whom a large proportion are Chinese. It is of the commercial town that we have chiefly been writing. The other division of the place is called Pingen and is on the west side of the Saigon river, but is connected with the other half of the city by a suburb which is rapidly filling with neat homes and an active population.

THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA.

or Yondra Sikan, lies between Laos on the north and Cochina China on the east, the sea of China and the Gulf of Siam on the south and the kingdom of Siam proper on the west. Its superlatives are about 250,000 square kilometers. Its population amounts to 1,000,000, chiefly Buddhists, with a small but rapidly growing proportion of Christians. It is subdivided into Northern and Southern Cambodia and the great province of Cancao on the southeast, and teems throughout with every species of mineral and vegetable wealth. It abounds in tin, precious stones, wax and sandal, along with other woods of the finest description, for dyes and cabinet work, while Saigon annually exports quantities of pepper, rice, cotton, hides, horns and coconut oil. The export of rice alone for August last, the latest complete advice, was over 130,000 piculs, sent to Europe, Mauritius, the Straits, China and Japan. The arrivals for that month, at the one port, were thirty-two vessels, of from 200 to 2,000 tons, and there were twenty vessels loading, under the British, French and German flags, aggregating 9,000 tons. Indigo and silk are now cultivated with splendid prospects of success, and everything indicates an immediate extension of trade within the next five years.

HISTORICALLY the kingdom of Cambodia was once not only independent, but powerful. However, about one hundred years ago dissensions led to weakness and it fell under the control of the Annamites, who exacted heavy tribute, and at last, in 1809, unblushingly divided its territory between themselves and the Siamese. Originally the Chinese colonized the whole country of Annam and held it as a tributary kingdom. The name Cochina China was applied to it by the Portuguese, who thought they saw in it a striking resemblance to the region of Cochon, on the coast of Malabar, and, also, looked upon it as a dependency of China. In 1471 it was reunited to the great province of Tonkin. In the sixteenth century it broke away, and in 1717, after a long and bloody war, reduced Tonkin to submission and incorporated that fine country with the realm of Annam. And about this time it was that European political influence first secured a firm foothold. The Emperor Nguyen, who was on the throne when Tonkin was annexed, felt the need of some strong ally after so bold a movement, and offered, through a Christian missionary bishop, then in the country, to put himself under

THE PROTECTION OF FRANCE.

A treaty was concluded at Versailles in 1757, with much pomp and ceremony, but was not carried out. However, many French officers went to the new kingdom in the East, and not only disciplined its armies, but took part in its government. Matters went pretty well until 1820, when the old school Buddhists, led on by fanatics, instituted a ferocious persecution of all Christians, and since then, at different times, strong French fleets have been sent out to demand indemnity and protect the missionaries. Thus, step by step, the French and, with them, other Europeans, made their way into Annam, until now France holds the best part of Southern Cochina China and the whole of Cambodia.

THE RELIGION OF COCHINA CHINA.

which has had so much to do with the struggles that called in the French, is, as we have intimated, thorough Buddhism, the better class being devoted to the doctrines of Confucius. The pagan priesthood, or *talapouts*, are, however, rapidly losing their influence, and the seed sown by the French Jesuit missionaries in the seventeenth century has continued to thrive, until there are now fully 500,000 Christians in the empire.

It is not difficult to comprehend the possession of Saigon and the development of its trade mean the gradual absorption of the whole Indo-Chinese peninsula.

A warm but wholesome climate, beautiful scenery, the navigation of the Gulf of Siam and the Sea of China, along with such splendid rivers as the Mekong or Cambodia, the Sang-ki and the Saigon; magnificent forests of the woods; endless crops of rice, Indian corn, sugar cane and tea, and vast plantations of mulberry for the rearing of silkworms, producing the finest article of silk—such are some of the prospective advantages to be derived from acquiring and holding the superb region to which Saigon is the entering wedge. In nothing that has distinguished their remarkable career have the Germans shown more foresight than their effort to work their way into this beautiful and abundant region, with its 15,000,000 of inhabitants.

Winning Continental dominion in Europe and looking eagerly for seaports, they now aim at the possession of a grand colony in the far East to ultimately rival, perhaps, even that of England in the Indies.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor Bullock, of South Carolina, and family, have left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Washington.

General Robert C. Schenck, the United States Minister to England, is among the departures from the Brevoort House.

Captain D. Pender, of the Naval Navy, who has been for several years in charge of the Admiralty Survey of British Columbia, has left the Metropolitan Hotel for Europe.

Anna E. Dickinson has arrived at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex-Senator Robert H. Pruyn, of Albany, is departing for the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Cochran, of Westchester county, is at the Metropolitan Hotel on a brief visit.

Judge Colt, of Hartford, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel J. L. Butterfield, of Philadelphia, has taken quarters at the St. Denis Hotel.

Captain J. M. Kelly, of the United States Army, is temporarily at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major General Donaldson, of the United States Army, is among the latest arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. David Stevenson, member of Congress from Indiana, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Captain M. Hooten, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, and Dr. Peterson, of Peterson's Magazine, have left the Fifth Avenue Hotel for Boston.

Mr. Isaac M. Long, a young man long and favorably known in connection with the musical and dramatic profession, has just returned to New York, after an extended trip through Europe, during which he visited Rome and the other principal cities of Europe.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Last of Americans registered at the office of Bowles Brothers & Co., 416 Strand, Charing Cross, London:—AT THE LONDON OFFICE, FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 14, New York—Henry Eakin, Miss Chauncey Robbins, Miss John Robbins, Miss Fanny Robbins, E. M. Neville, P. J. Hargrove, Mrs. Collier Murray, Miss Allen, L. D. Jones and wife, P. E. Lettice, G. F. Chapman, Sheldon Levitt, J. A. Lacey, W. F. L'Arronde, Mrs. and Miss Lacey, Mrs. C. D. Hargrove, Miss G. B. Hargrove, John P. Howard, E. S. Lansing, George A. Fellows and wife, A. C. Dowling, Robert Dunlop, R. P. Stockwell, Mrs. H. G. Howard, D. R. Stockwell, George C. Fowers, P. H. Goodall, Rev. H. M. Dexter and wife, M. Dexter, Chicago—Alexander White, S. B. Howes and wife, O. R. Keith, William Sprague, St. Louis—N. C. Chapman and wife, L. M. Kennett and family, Mr. H. T. Bow and F. J. Kennett, Cincinnati—Dr. James D. Webb, H. A. Taylor, H. A. F. Page, Pittsburgh—T. S. Blair, William T. Tait, Paris—H. B. Goodall, Henry Berth, H. A. Shackelford, J. Challer, Birmingham—F. M. Holmes, Ann Arbor—Professor James C. Ward, Washington—Charles H. Goodall, and General F. A. Starning, Keokuk, Iowa—C. A. Kellogg, Harrisburg, Pa.—Major T. Morris Chester, San Francisco—W. H. Hall, New Haven, Conn.—Dr. G. B. Farnam and wife, Dover, N. H.—Gilman C. Fisher, Detroit, Mich.—G. H. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis.—J. T. Gilbert, Portland, Me.—P. Barnes, Jr., United States Army, Washington—Charles H. Goodall, Mass.—Alvan G. Clark, Philadelphia—Mrs. E. G. Waters, Mrs. A. M. Hoopes, Cambridge—Henry Gannett.

THE HERALD IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW GUINEA.

(From the St. Stephens (N. B.) Courier, Jan. 29.) A single copy of the NEW YORK HERALD, now before us, contains over eight columns closely printed matter, all telegraphed from the seat of war and various European capitals, over the Atlantic cables, and published in less than twenty-four hours from the time the events happened in the Old World! And this is only a sample of what is repeated every day. An enterprise is thus shown which is not only commendable, but truly astonishing. It shows what an immense circle of readers the HERALD must have, and when it is remembered that there are other large dailies in New York which are also lavishly spending thousands for telegraphic news, it demonstrates the additional fact—that the Americans are, indeed, a reading people.

THE HERALD IN IRELAND.

(From the Snow Hill (Mel.) Shield, Jan. 28.) The NEW YORK HERALD in its intrinsic value and enterprise beats the world as a daily journal, and everything of any valuable interest is found copiously spread upon its ample pages daily from all over this country and the world. This is a wonderful feat, and it is a wonderful thing for a daily newspaper to achieve what the HERALD accomplishes. It is every body's paper. We could not do without it and escape depression of spirits.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JANUARY 31. 1858—Steamship Great Eastern launched. 1857—Dr. Harvey Burritt numbered in his office. No. 31 Bond street. 1852—Steamship General Warren wrecked near Astoria, Oregon; forty-two persons drowned. 1851—Reuben Dwyer, a New York man, was hanged for the murder of the latter children. 1849—Village of Jonestown, Mich., destroyed by fire. 1816—British transports Lord Melville and Boadicea wrecked near Kinalme, Ireland; 300 persons drowned. 1788—The Pretender, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, died. 1574—Ben Jonson, the poet and dramatist, born. 1323—Charles IV. succeeded the Handsome, King of France, died.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Minnesota will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M. The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

As the Nightingale's Warbling Thrush, an all night singer of the grove, so the warbling "Plum" thrush, "LOVE YOU," exalts all souls. In singing, it is a person using the ordinary phrase of the day is at once set down as devoid of taste and sentiment. The only perfume now recognized in the fashionable world is the delicate and refreshing Rose extract, "LOVE YOU." Sold by druggists.

BALLS LAST NIGHT.

The Fire Department Fund. In the years gone by when at dead of night the deep toned bell would send forth the thrilling tones which echoed through the city that dreadful word,

"FIRE," there were men who leaped from comfortable couches, rushed to the scene of danger and risked their lives to save the lives and property of others. Many of those brave men fell at the post of duty; "died in harness," and left behind them wives and little ones. Their fellows took upon themselves the care of those charges. They were sacred to them, and they guarded them with a holy, jealous care. To provide for this care a fund was instituted, known as the Fire Department Fund.

Funeral, and annually a ball is given to augment this fund, and serve at the same time as a reunion for the "old camps." Last night the ball of the fund for 1871 came off at the Academy of Music, and it may be summed up by saying it was a

BRILLIANT